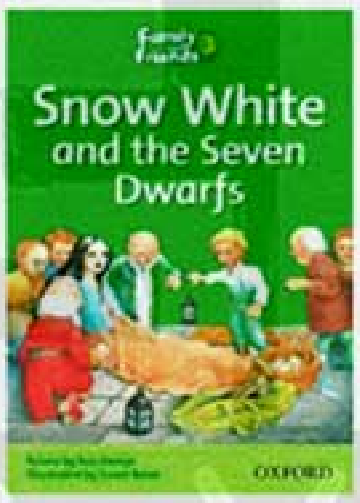
Notre Dame School Heliopolis

English sheet

First Term

3rd primary





Name:.................................

Class:..................................

Unit (1)

At the track

Lesson (1 – 2)

New Vocabulary:

Sports event – track – athlete – compete (v.) – competition (n.) – race – win – winner – throw (v.) – throwing (n.) – medal – distance – measure – jump (v.) – jumping (n.) – long jump – high jump – easy – difficult – support – train (n.) – train (v.) – exercise – run (v.) – runner (n.) – support – warm up – meter – try harder – healthy food – snack – make fun – record – get fit

How – How far – How high – How fast

1- How are you?

I'm fine, thanks

2- How far can her jump?

He can jump four meters

3- How high can he jump?

He can jump one meter

4- How fast can he run?

He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds

Exercise:

*** Read and Complete**

measuring – distance – win – jump – compete – throw

1- Sara can ………………… the ball a long way.

2- Four athletes will …………… in the 100 meter race this afternoon.

3- The race track is ………….. of 600 meters.

4- Peter wants to ………….. the 200 meter race.

5- Magy can …………….. really high.

6- Mr. Adel is ……………. How for you jumped.

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1- Sara can …………….. the ball a long way.

2- Four athletes will …………….. in the10 meters race this afternoon.

3- The race track is a ………….. of 600 meters.

4- Peter wants to …………… the 200 meter race.

5- Magy can …………… really high.

6- Mr. Adel is …………….. how for you jumped.

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1- How (fast – old – high) can he jump?

He can jump one meter.

2- How (high – far – fast) can she jump?

She can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

3- Magy (throws – measures – jumps) how far he runs in one minute.

4- The first athlete will (measure – compete – win)

5- I can (run – jump – swim) very high.

6- The (athlete – track – event) around the field is very long.
7- Peter can (jump – throw – run) the ball very far.
8- Lots of (medals – sports – athletes) are competing in the race.
9- The (race – winner – track) is exciting. The fastest one will win.
10- The (distance – athlete – medal) is very long. He's very tired.
11- You should (train – sleep – draw) hard to win the next race.
12- You should support your friend when he has a (problem – meal – record)
13- Players usually (worry – support – warm up) before they start the match.
14- We should eat (unhealthy – health – fast) food.
15- Doing (tests – exams – exercise) helps you to get fit.
16- I do a lot of exercise to get (up – fat – fit)

Structures

and – but – or – so – because

1) **Add**: to join two positive sentences
Ex: I like science and math.
2) **But**: to join two opposite sentences
Ex: I like chocolate but I don't like biscuits.
3) **Or**: to join two negative sentences.
Ex: I don't eat rice or pasta.
4) **So**: to show results:
Ex: He runs fast so he wins the race.

5) **Because**: to show the reason

__Ex__: He wins the race because he runs fast.

__* Choose the correct word:__

1- He wants to come first (so – because – so) he trains hard.

2- I can't go to the club today (so – but – because) I have much H.W.

3- I like throwing (or – and – but) jumping.

4- I don't like meat (and – but – or) chicken.

5- It's hard to run today (because – so – but) it's hot.

6- I like running (because – and – but) I'm not very fast.

__* Complete the following dialogue:__

1) Mary: Hi, Mira. How are you today/

Mira: ....

Mary: Nice to meet you!

Mira: ....

2) Peter: Hi, What's your name?

John: ....

Peter: Do you like sport?

John: ....

Peter: What sports event do you like?

John: ....

Unit (1)

At the track

Lesson (3 – 4)

New Vocabulary:

Rules – ideas – important – make fun – secret – have fun – spread – rumors – pressure someone – support – apologize – scared of – sports center – citadel – space – city – time – hour – minute – second – meter – kilometer – centimeter – graph – line – world record – famous – score – season – national team – Africa cup of Nations – cyclists – cycle – direction – GPS drawing – challenge – break the record – Egyptian people – Egyptian Mau – countries – the great pyramids – journey – shape – map – healthy – heart – bicycle – challenge

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1- It wasn't very (sad – bad – kind) of him to tell your secret.

2- He's (scared – happy – funny) of water. He can't do the swimming competition.

3- Never (pressure – measure – win) your friend to do something, he or she doesn't want to do.

4- Never make (sad – happy – fun) of your friends.

5- Never tell your friend's (name – secret – medals) to other people.

6- Never (measure – spread – win) rumors about your friends.

7- Always (support – pressure – listen) your friend.

8- Listen to your friend's (books – homework – ideas)

9- Always (have – do – make) fun with your friends.

10- If you make your friend sad, it's good to (laugh – make fun – apologize)

11- The Egyptian Mau can run up to 48 kilometers (a – an – the) hour.

12- The Egyptian's national football team won the Africa (Ball – Cup – Medal) of Nations 7 times.

13- There are 100 centimeters in a (kilometer – millimeter – meter).

14- He is a fast (footballer – runner – cyclist). He rides his bike very fast.

15- There are three great (pyramids – teams – cups) in Giza.

16- The (second – hour – day) is smaller than the minute.

17- The (centimeter – millimeter – kilometer) is bigger than a meter.

18- There are 60 seconds in a (minute – hour – day)

19- It was a great (medal – challenge – cup) to cycle 761 km around Egypt.

20- They made a new world (map – country – record). They made the largest GPS drawing.

*** Complete the following dialogues:**

1) Sara : Do you have friends?
Sally : ....
Sara : ....?
Sally : Hagar is my best friend.

2) Miro : Do you enjoy running?
Mona : ....
Miro : Do you win the race?
Mona : ....

Unit (2)

Body matters

Lesson (1 – 2)

New Vocabulary:

Arteries – veins – blood vessels – beat – lungs – brain – skeleton – pump – oxygen – nutrients – living organisms – gas – liquid – look darker – travel back – control – grow – interesting # boring – skeleton – bones – muscles – ribs – skull – organs – knee – elbow – jaw – attached to – lift – turn – kick – chew – protect – hard # soft – safe # dangerous – up # down – helmet – pad – sunglasses – rock – mountain.

Near future

am / **is** / **are**	**+ going to – inf.**

Ex: 1- He is going to wear a helmet.

2- I'm going to climb the rock.

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1) Our (lungs – brain – veins) controls everything in the body.
2) Our (skeleton – arteries – vessels) helps us move.
3) (Arteries – Brain – Oxygen) carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.
4) (Lungs – Oxygen – Blood) is a gas which all living organisms need.

5) (Arteries – Veins – Blood) is a gas which all living organisms need.
6) The (blood vessels – skeleton – heart) moves blood around your body.
7) The (blood – brain – skeleton) carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.
8) (Ribs – Bones – Skull) are the covered bones in the chest and protect the heart and lungs.
9) (Knee – Elbow – Jaw) is the joint between the forearm and the upper arm.
10) We need (Blood – Lungs – Nutrients) to help us grow.

*** Complete:**

arteries – skeleton – brain – veins – nutrients

1) ………….. carry blood from the body to the heart.
2) Our ………….. control everything that happens in body.
3) The heart pumps the oxygenated blood out to the body in the …………..
4) Our ………… Helps us move and make us strong.
5) Blood carries oxygen and ………….. to the parts of the body.

Unit (2)

Body matters

Lesson (3 – 4 – 5)

New Vocabulary:

Tried – cross (adj.) – positive # negative – relaxed – mood – argument – changes – mostly – right ideas – agree – face (n.) – face (v.) meal – hungry – fruit – vegetables – piece – sweet (candy) – snack – juice – forget – get – try – prefer – soda – breakfast – lunch – dinner – Brilliant! – dirt (n.) – dirty (adj.) – germs – layer – sunburn – sunscreen – look after – as well as – get through – top – middle – bottom – weather – cool – warm – hot – damage – human body – stomach acid – swallow – chew – absorb – break down – digestion – energy – special liquid – mouth – teeth – tongue – get rid of – healthy # unhealthy – saliva.

Structure

Like – love – prefer – go ⟶ v. + ing or noun

Ex: 1- I like (eating) fruit.

2- I prefer (watching) TV

3- I love (cats)

*** (feel) ⟶ adj**

Ex: 1- I feel tired.

2- I feel hungry

<u>* Complete the sentences using the following words:</u>

stomach – chew – swallow – breaks down – teeth – tongue – saliva – absorb – mouth

11) First, we put food in our ……………..
12) We make food smaller with our …………………
13) We ……………… our food with our teeth, ……….. and jaw.
14) We have a liquid called …………….. in our mouth to help in swallowing.
15) When our food is smaller, we can …………….. it.
16) When we eat, food goes to our ………………..
17) In the stomach, our body …………….. the food.
18) Then we can …………… the nutrients we need.

<u>* Choose the correct answer:</u>

1) (Saliva – Stomach – Body) is the internal organ which is the major part of the digestion of food.
2) (Tongue – Nutrients – Saliva) is the liquid into the mouth chewing and swallowing.
3) The body can (get rid of – absorb – help) the things it doesn't need.
4) (Skin – Germs – Tongue) is the thin layer that cover the body of a person or animal.
5) (Brain – Lungs – Skin) is the largest organ in our body.
6) I go (swim – swimming – swam) once a week.
7) We can get (weather – layer – sunburn) from the sun.
8) When we swallow food, it goes to our (lungs – stomach – legs)

9) We get (energy – saliva – acid) from the food we eat.

10) Our bodies can (absorb – breakdown – get rid of) the nutrients we need.

*** Complete the following dialogue:**

(1) Dina : Do you know what is the largest organ in our body?

Mona : Is it our brain?

Dina : ……………………………………………………

Mona : ……………………………………………………?

Dina : No, it isn't our tongue

Mona : ……………………………………………………?

Dina : Yes, it's our skin.

(2) Sara : Are you going to watch tonight's film?

Nada : ……………………………………..

Sara : ……………………………………..?

Nada : Because I'm going to go to bed early.

Sara : What are you going to do tomorrow?

Nada : ……………………………………..

Unit (3)

Lesson (1)

New Vocabulary:

Carbohydrates – dairy – protein – calcium – vitamins – nutrients – fats – balance – minerals – energy – sugar – delicious – fiber – healthy diet – make you strong – parts of the body – right kinds – muscles – important – heart – different – skin – work well – bones – a day try – pieces – get – plate – need – section – know – breakfast – find out – good way – grow – good for – remember – because – drink – contain – eat – foods – bread – vegetables – pasta – fruit – rice – apple – cereal – banana – eggs – fish – spread – meat – milk – oils – cheese – olive oil – cake – soda – biscuit.

Choose:

1) A nutrient that gives the energy we can get it in bread pasta – rice and cereal is a (carbohydrates – protein – fats)
2) A nutrient that helps us grow and to make our bodies strong in meat fish and eggs is called (fats – protein – vitamins)
3) Foods and drinks that come from milk like cheese is called (diary – dairy – calcium).
4) We take calcium from (fats – protein – milk)
5) The tart is (healthy – delicious – section)
6) A nutrient that help us absorb some in portent vitamins in oil and butter is called (vitamins – fats – sugar)

7) We should try to eat 5-7 pieces of fruit and vegetables a day. There are lets of (vitamins – sugar – fats)

8) It's important to get a (bounce – balance – nutrients) of the night kinds of food as our body needs lots of different nutrients.

9) There's (protein – fiber – calcium) in meat and fist.

10) (Fiber – Calcium – cereal) is good for our bones.

11) (Vitamins – Carbohydrates – fiver) give us energy.

12) Cakes, biscuits and soda contain (sugar – protein – fiber)

13) There are lots of (carbohydrates – fats – vitamin) in fruits.

14) Calcium is good for our bones, (hurt – heart – heared)

15) We needs some (nutrients – fats – vegetables – because. They help us absorb some important vitamins.

Dialogue:

A: Do you eat healthy food?

B: ……………………………………

A: Do you know which food gives us calcium?

B: ………………………………………………..

A: ……………………………………………….?

B: rice, pasts and cereal.

Lesson (2)
(Pages 32-33)

New Vocabulary:

Living things – hydrated – humans – dehydrated – animals – joints – plants – sweat – pure water – temperature – soil – toxins – roots – health – organs – do exercise – blood vessels – do a race – oxygen – athlete – stomach – hot country – brain – hot weather – live – cold – carry – liquid – work better – drinks – think – juices – lose – tea – move – cookies – want – but – difficult – every day – ill – tomorrow – headache – what happens? – feel tired – good for us – break down into – get rid of – help with – come out of – around the body – get it from.

Choose:

1) If you say something wrong, you have to (spread humors – pressure – someone – apologize)
2) I'm scared (of – by – with) snakes.
3) What's the (matter – mutter – moral)? I'm tired
4) Don't (must fun of – spread rumors – support) anybody. This is wrong.
5) I always (make fun of – spread rumors – tell secrets) to my friend.
6) Never spread (free – rumors – pressure) about your friends.
7) A fatness, typically on high group is called (city – citadel – pressure)
8) Never (pressure – rumors – support) your friend to do something. He doesn't want to do.
9) Never (spread – pressure – fun) rumors about your friends.
10) A false story people can spread together is called (pressure – rumors – secret.

11) When your body gets enough water is called (hydrated – dehydrated – toxin)
12) When you body doesn't get enough water is called (hydrated – dehydrated – toxins)
13) The upper layer of earth in which plants grow is called (soil – joint – sweat)
14) Things you don't want in you body is called (toxins – joints – roots)
15) Anything that liver, eat and grow is called (humans – living things – family
16) The chick (come out of – get it – from – help with) the egg.
17) I (get – the candy from – come out of – get mid of) the shop.
18) We can (get rid of – come out of – get if from) toxins if we drink water.
19) If have great a (headache – temperature – toxin) my head hurt me.
20) I (make – do – make) a race everyday.

Lesson (3)

(Pages 34, 35)

New Vocabulary:

Food packaging – sodium – calories – salt – enough – bar – percent % - snack – too much – dried – fruit – gram – natural – size – chocolate brownie – unhealthy – taste sweet – right amount – candies – different choice – favorite – decide – the most fat – measure – give us – something – How many – each day –So do I – at one time – for example – mixed with – better for you

Choose:

1) The amount of energy in food is (calories – salt – bar)
2) A mall amount of food eaten between meal is (snack – brownie – percent)
3) It's better (to – for – from) you to eat healthy food.
4) Protecting food onto times or packets is called (food packaging – food packing- calories)
5) Small square chocolate cake is a (percent – natural – brownie)
6) I like putting (candies – brownie – dried fruit) on the top of the cake like strawberries and cherries.
7) Eating to much chocolate is (healthy – unhealthy – good)
8) We have (sodium – calcium – fats) from sall.
9) I like chocolate (so as to – in order to – so do i)
10) Which (snake – snack – sodium) has the most calorie? Brownies

Give one word

1) The amount of energy in food. ( )
2) More than we need. ( )
3) The right amount. ( )
4) How much you should eat at one time. ( )
5) A mineral we need. ( )

Dialogue:

A: ……………………………………?

B: I like eating candies

A: You shouldn't eat too much candies.

B: ……………………………..?

A: Because it contains too much sugar.

B: ……………………………….?

A: Yes, sugar is unhealthy.

Lesson (4)

New Vocabulary:

Electricity – container – fire – zeer pot – preserve – ceramic pot – store (v) can – dry – jar – dried figs – invent – right food – fridge – keep it fresh – freezer – safe – heat (v) – properly – smoked meat – go bad – add – sick – stay cool – sand – use – air – close – taste good – a long time ago – grapes – thousands of years ago look after – at home – take out – in the past – take away – all over the world – get into – last for years.

Choose:

1) The match lasts (for – of – about) two hours.
2) Don't get (in – into – about) troubles by dang something.
3) To keep something in its original state is called (preserve – store – electricity)
4) Pots make from clay is called (can – jar – container)
5) An object that can be used to hold food is called (container – an – jar)
6) A form of energy is called (electricity – store – container)
7) People (invented – invited – proctised) zeer pots to keep food

Complete:

1) If we don't store food properly, it can ………….. and this makes us ……………

2) A contains made of glam or pottery.

3) I look (after – for – out) my pet.

4) When we dry food, we take out the ……….. and keep the ………

5) We add …………… to food to ………… it…………………

6) We can store food …………………..

7) We need ……………. to store food in a fridge.

Unit (4)

Lesson (1)

In the wild

Page 52, 53

New Vocabulary:

Sloth – macaw – cheetah – cobra – fennec fox – spider monkey – chimpanzee – wildlife park – sea lion – webcam – let's look – fail – might see – big ears – great idea – small – yesterday – animal – again – very slowly.

Choose:

1) A slow animal that hangs, upside down from the branches of tree is called (cheetah – fennec fox – sloth)
2) A great ape with large ears, and lighter skin on the face is called (chimpanzee – macow – sloth)
3) A video camera that inputs to a computer connected to the internet, so that its images can be viewed by internet is called (webcam – cobra – laptop)
4) A large long tailed parrot that is brightly colored is a (macaw – cobra – spider monkey)
5) A large spotted cat found in Africa and parts of Asia. It is the fast estanimal on land is called (fennex fox – sloth – cheetah)
6) A south American monkey with very long limbs and long tail is called (spider monkey – webcam – sloth)

7) A huge long tailed snake is called (spider – chimpanzee – cobra)
8) An eared seal found mainly on pacific coasts is called (sea lion – sloth – spider)
9) A park where you can see wild animals in their natural habitat is called (webcam – cobra – wildlife park)
10) The ……………… bites my friend. He went to the hospital it is a dangerous snake.

Unit (4)

Lesson (2)

New Vocabulary:

Animal behavior – the wild – behave – natural habitat – build nests – river – dig burrows – hunt – shelter – hide – hole – chase – grass – gather – stick – large group – leaves – colony – squirrel – owl – crayfish – penguin – turtle – elephant – mole – lion – rabbit – fox – goose – blue whale – safe – earth – safely – ground – correct – sand – incorrect – place – the biggest – Africa – Animal show – world – How many – How long – together – meat – What might happen next? – sometimes – protect – stay – stay warm – guess – called – climb – swim – do – find – get – take – make – learn – use – able to – in the day time – close to – at night – come out – welcome to – under rocks – live in

Choose:

1) The way in which one acts is called (nest – behaviour – hole)
2) A hollow place in a solid body or surface is called (hole – habitat – colony)
3) To catch or kill an animal is called (hunt – hide – chase)
4) To sum after in order to catch is to (chase – hide – hunt)
5) The natural home or environment of an animal is called (habitat – hole – behaviour)
6) The place where birds lay eggs is called (rest – shelter – habitat)
7) To put or keep out of light is to (cheese – hide – hunt)

8) A small burrowing animal with dark fur is called (make – turtle – owl)

9) An animal that looks like a rabbit feeding on nuts and seeds is called (squirrel – crayfish – turtle)

10) A bird prey with large facing eyes and laud call is called (owl – penguin – turtle)

Dialogue:

A: …………………………………..?

B: I might go to the club tomorrow

A: What might happen next?

B: ……………………………………

A: …………………………………..?

B: T-might not watch T.V.

Unit 4

Lesson (3)

New Vocabulary:

Desert – North Pole – rainforest – South Pole – grassland – polar – wetland – tropical parts – landscape – equator – swamp – Arctic – particular kind – snow – climate – ice – non-living things – cold – plants – hot – tree roots – wet – conditions – near – colored feathers – look white – grow – light fur – all the time – dark – imaginary line – the most sunshine – the furthest north – all month of the year – parts of the world – point – all over the world – around the world – on the ground – the middle of the earth – on land – on the map – in the water.

Choose:

1) A dry area of land especially one covered with sand is called (desert – rainforest – grassland)
2) A forest rich in plants, birds and animals found typically areas with heavy rains is called (gram land – rainforest – swamp)
3) Land consisting of swamps in called (wetland – landscape – rainforest)
4) To point at the furthest north of the world is called (north pale – south pole – tropical parts)
5) All the visible features of an area of a country side in called (landscape – swamp – equator)

6) The point at the furthest south of the world is called (north pole – south pole – tropical pasts)
7) Relating to the regions around the north pole is (Arctic – climate – south pole)
8) The weather conditions in an area in general on over a long period is called (climate – mole – arctic)
9) Direct sunlight over a large area is called (sunshine – climate – mole)
10) A small burrowing animal with dark fur and very mall eyes is called (male – climate – arctic)
11) Things that have no life is called (non living things – male – climate)
12) An imaginary line all around the middle of the earth is called (equation – arctic – climate)
13) The earth together with all of its countries, people and natural features is the (climate – world – arctic)
14) The walk (on – in – it) the ground
15) A dry land covered with sand is called ....

Unit 4

Lesson (4)

New Vocabulary:

Emergent layer – rainforest – top layer – humid – canopy layer – support – understory layer – ecosystem – forest floor – inside – insects – rain (v) – birds – including – spider – fall down – butterflies – through – lizard – get through – frog – above – snake – hear – crawl – see – hunt for food – touch – amazing – smell – swamp – hunt – camp – grassland – tent – wetland

Give one word:

(emergent layer – canopy layer – understory layer – forest floor – humid – support (v) – ecosystem – lizard – crawl – hunt)

1) The name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest. It is very sunny here and only the strongest and tallest plants reach this level.
2) Refers to the upper layer or habitat zone, formed by mature tree crowns.
3) The underlying layer of vegetation in a forest or wooded area, especially the trees and shrubs growing between the forest canopy and the forest floor.
4) It mainly consists of leaves, branches, bark, and stems, existing above the soil surface

5) Marked by a high level of water vapor in the atmosphere.
6) To give help to.
7) It is a community or group of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific environment.
8) A reptile that typically has a long body and tail, four legs, movable eyelids, and a rough, scaly, or spiny skin.
9) Move forward on the hands and knees or by dragging the body close to the ground.
10) To catch or kill (a wild animal) for sport or food.

Unit (5)

All about water

(Page 64-65)

New Vocabulary:

Oasis – interesting – desert – look after – monuments – spring – soak come up – surface – dry

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1- The (lake – desert – island) is hot and dry.

2- (Island – Desert – Oasis) is a place where there is a big spring or lots of springs.

3- The (spring – rain – wave) makes rivers and lakes under the ground.

4- The rain soak (under – on – into) the earth.

5- Water comes (down – into – up) the surface of the ground.

6- The farmer looks (at – after – up) animals in the form.

7- Tourists come to Egypt to see (mountains – moments – gardens)

8- Dream park is an (interested – interesting – interest) place.

9- There are wonderful (mountains – monuments – measurements) at the pyramids.

10- Siwa Oasis is a wonderful place in the (desert – distance – desert)

(Page 66-67)

New Vocabulary:

Shade – medicine – palm trees – basket – olive trees – olive oil – useful # harmful – bowls – spoons – Acacia trees – provide – shelter – protect – sand storms – take photos – climb a mountain – tamarisk trees – spearmint – herb – basil – vitamins – minerals – delicious – protect (v.) – protection (n.) – storm

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1) Different plants make the oasis a (species – special – spare)
2) Palm trees are very useful because they give us (banana – dates – apples)
3) Farmers grow palm trees and they (sell – steal – buy) dates
4) People use dates palm trees leaves to make (jam – baskets – juice)
5) Mum uses (palm – olive – mint) oil in cooking.
6) The wood of olive trees is very (soft – hard – easy) and can be used in useful things like (baskets – bowels – papers)
7) (Oliver trees – palm trees – Acacia trees) are old and very special.
8) Acacia trees provide (fruits – shelter – olive) for people.
9) Acacia trees protect the Oasis from (flood – rain – sandstorms)
10) (Acacia trees – Olive trees – Tamarisk trees) protect the desert from sandstorms and they have pretty pink flowers.
11) Spearmint is a (vitamin – herb – oil)
12) (Spearmint – Basil – Olive) is a herb has lots of minerals and vitamins.

(Page 68-69)

The water cycle

New Vocabulary:

Process – stages – evaporation – lakes – vapor – rise up – atmosphere – condensation – air rises – condense – precipitation – wind – fall from – hail – hills – rivers – runoff – narrow – deeper – wider – groundwater – flows into – river – ocean – seas – freshwater – salt water – do an experiment – breaker – heat (v.) – empty – float – polar regions – squeeze out – melt.

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1) Evaporation – water ground – water cycle) is a process in which water travels from the land to the sea.
2) The heat makes water (condense – evaporate – freeze)
3) (Evaporation – precipitation – condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain, snow or hail.
4) Rivers have (salt water – fresh water – cold water)
5) Oceans and seas have (salt water – fresh water – cold water)
6) Scientists (do – does – doing) experiments in their labs.
7) Scientists use (spoons – breakers – bowls) to do experiments
8) Ice is (hot – frozen – cold) water.
9) The (vapor – wind – snow) moves the clouds in the sky.
10) The ground (seems – sells – soaks) water to make underground water.
11) When the air (hot – cool – frozen), rains starts to fall.
12) When the sun heats water, it (evaporates – condenses – falls)

(Page 70-71)

New Vocabulary:

River – polar – cobra – acacia – cheetah – shelter – adapt – habitat – behave – survive – cactus plant – roots – rainwater – hollow tubes – hold water – store – spines – last for – sweat – nutrients – hump – hooves

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1) (Flowers – cactus plants – sea plants) have adapted to survive in the desert.
2) Plants and animals adapt to their (happiness – habit – habitat)
3) Cactus plants use their long roots to catch (rain – underground – salt) water.
4) Cactus plants have hollow tubes to (sell – store – stay) water for many years.
5) Camels have (hooves – hump – legs) on their backs.
6) Camels have (humps – hooves – shoe) in their legs.
7) Camels have (feather – fun – hair) to keep them warm in winter.
8) A camel's (hump – stomach – bag) can store food.
9) (Dogs – cheetah – turtle) is a wild animal.
10) (Cheetah – crocodile – cobra) is a dangerous snake.
11) The polar region is the (hottest – coldest – nearest) area on the earth.

*** Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:**

1) Hala: Hi, Nora ………………………?

Nora: I've been to Cairo.

Hala: Have you seen the pyramids and the sphinx?

Nora: ……………………………

Hala: ……………………………?

Nora: Yes, it was great. I enjoyed it.

2) Tarek: Hi, Joe, where did you spend the holiday?

Joe: ……………………………..

Tarek: ……………………………?

Joe: I stayed in a hotel.

Tarek: Did you enjoy the weather in Alexandria?

Joe: ……………………………..

Unit (6)

Wht is a flood?

(Page 77-79-79)

New Vocabulary:

Flood – thunderstorm – lightning – pipes – dames – pump – barrier – drain – sandbags – canal – problems – ruin – wash away – bridges – collapse – engineer – scientist – protect – meteorologists (people who study the weather – predict – warn – put up barriers – warning – cell phone – install – technology – powerful – pumps – remove – good condition – risk – minimize – dangerous – effect – damage

Too much – too many - enough

1) Too much + uncountable noun (positive)

   Ex: There is too much sugar in the tea.

2) Too many + countable noun (positive)

   Ex: There are too many pens in the pencil case.

3) Isn't enough + uncountable noun (negative)

   Ex: There isn't enough sugar.

4) Aren't enough – countable noun (negative)

   Ex: There aren't enough pens.

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1) A lot of people left their homes because of the (dam – pump – blood)
2) There was a storm with thunder and (light – lighting – lightning)

3) We put (pipes – dams – sand bags) infront of the house to protect it from the blood.
4) People build (pipes – dames – sandbags) to save water and protect the country from the flood.
5) The (dame – pump – pipe) brings water out of the canal.
6) There aren't (many – enough – much) buses for the park.
7) There (isn't – aren't – don't) enough water in the cup.
8) There (isn't – aren't – don't) enough trees on the road.
9) There is too (much – many – any) juice in the bottle.
10) There is too (much – many – any) apples in the basket.
11) Laptops are modern (equipment – technology – tools)
12) (Geologists – Meteorologists – scientists) are the people who study the weather.
13) Flood (predict – ruin – minimize) a lot of countries.
14) Flood water can (wash away – take away – run away) roads.
15) Meteorologists can (remove – predict – read) when floods will start.
16) Meteorologists (warms – warns – warnings) people of the danger of volcanoes.
17) Because of the earth quake a lot of buildings were (collaborated – collapsed – collar)
18) We can (collapse – maximize – minimize) the effect of flooding if we are prepared.
19) We can (ruin – protect – warn) our houses with sandbags.
20) When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a (washing – condition – risk)

(Page 80-81-82)

New Vocabulary:

Emergency responder – rescue – citizens – describe – volunteer – community – police – firefighters – train (v.) – do first aid – scary – focus on – dangerous – heavy rainfall – injured – stuck – pleased to – jokes – laugh – secret – funny – loyal – bossy – save – share – good communicator – brave – sociable – mean – excited – calm – generous – moody – behaves well – lazy – polite – cooperative – sensible – look after – responsible – cowardly – caring – wise – selfish – generous – nervous – enormous – statue.

*** Choose the correct answer:**

1) (Interviewer – Emergency responder – Reporter) is a volunteer to help his community when there is an emergency.
2) Samy isn't scared of anything. He's (calm – coward – brave)
3) Tom is (co-operative – responsible – wise) for his younger brother.
4) Peter is (responsible – co-operative – wise) and helpful. He likes teamwork.
5) My mother is (bossy – wise – caring) she is kind and looks after her family.
6) Mary doesn't help at home. She is (active – lazy – generous)
7) He is very amusing. He makes us laugh. He is (wise – funny – brave)
8) He gets scared in dangerous situations. He is (brave – coward – funny)
9) He gets angry very quickly. He is (brave – moody – pleased)

10) Please, don't tell your friend's (situation – secret – station)

11) Fight fighter, (receive – rescue – refill) people form the fire.

12) We are (calm – pleased – wise) to meet our friends.

13) Many people were (pleased – injured – coward) in the accident.

14) He is (coward – bossy – calm). He didn't listen to anyone's opinion.

15) He is funny, he tells a lot of (rumors – jokes – speeches)

16) We listen to my uncle's opinion. He is very (loyal – wise – polite)

17) The teacher focused (in – on – at) the grammar lessons.

18) Samy often thinks about himself. He doesn't sharing things. He is (selfish – mean – funny)

19) Adam is (coward – sensible – brave) and can look after people's feelings.

20) (Fire fighter – Police officer – Emergency responder) rescue people from floods.

*** Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:**

1) Peter: ....?

Adam: No, I have never climbed a mountain.

Peter: Do you like to climb a mountain one day?

Adam: ....

2) Mona: Do have enough money to buy ice cream?

Mary: ....

Mona: ....?

Mary: I have six pounds.

Grammar

Question Words

What – When – What time – Where – Why – How – How old – What colour – How much – How many – Who –Whose

Ex:

1-**What** is this? It's **a kite.**

2-**When** is your birthday? It's in **July.**

3- **What time** does the school start? The school starts **at eight o'clock.**

4-**Where** is the ball? It's **in the toy box.**

5-**Whose** shoes are these? They're **Ahmed's** shoes.

6-**Why** are you happy? I'm happy **because my mother bought a new car.**

7-**How** is your cousin? She's **fine.**

8-**How old** is your sister? She is **ten years old.**

9-**What colour** is your T-shirt? My T-shirt is **blue.**

10-**How many** pencils do you have? I have **two** pencils.

11-**How much** money do you need? **Twenty pounds** please?

12-**Who** is he? He's **my brother.**

Exercise

(1)Rewrite the following:

1-……………boys in the class? Ten boys. (**Question word**)

2-……………is my mother? She is in the kitchen. (**Question word**)

3-Much/?/there/milk/is (**Re-arrange**)

…………………………………………………………………….

4-Who's your name? My name is Amir. (**correct**)

…………………………………………………………………………

5-How (old – many – much)sugar is there? (**choose**)

6-(**What – How – When**) colour is his car? His car is black. (**choose**)

7-**How many** is your cousin? He's ten. (**correct**)

……………………………………………………………………

8-(**When – Who –What**)is Sandy? She's my aunt. (**choose**)

9-This Bag is Mona's. (**Whose**)

……………………………………………………………………

10-…………………………………..?Your sunglasses are next to the T.V. (**Question**)

(2)Complete the following sentences using question words:

1-………………did your eat your dinner? Pizza.

2-………………did you watch the film? At cinema.

3-………………is she? She is my teacher.

4-……………….is his birthday party? At nine o'clock.

5-……………… bike is this? It's my bike.

6-………………are you crying? Because I lost my bag.

7-………………do you go to school? By taxi.

Present Simple tense

Form

He, She, It → (s, es , ies)

They, We , you , I → verb+inf.

Ex:

I usually sleep early.

She always goes to school by bus.

Use:

1- Facts

Ex: Hens lay eggs.

2-Habits

Ex: I go to the club once a week.

Time guides

Usually – sometimes – often – never – always – every (day week) – once – twice – rarely – in summer ……. – on Friday(s) …. – at 7 o'clock …. – in September …. – in the morning / afternoon / evening.

Negative form

Don't or doesn't + inf.

Ex:

I don't play football.
She doesn't cook dinner.

Question form

Do or Does + subject + verb (inf)…..?

***Ex*:**

Does she have a computer?
Do you do your homework?

Adverbs of frequency

Always – usually – sometimes – often – never – rarely

- **They come before the main verb and often the verb to be.**

Ex:

He always goes to school by bus.
She is always happy.

Note

We ask about "Adverbs of frequency "using "How often"

Exercise on Present Simple

(1) Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets :-

1. Heba sometimes studies French. **(Heba and I)**

....

2. I have lunch with my family. **(She)**

....

3. They watch T.V in my room. **(He)**

....

4. Heba eats her sandwich. **(I)**

....

5. Yes, I often eat sweets. **(Do)**

....

6. No, she doesn't have money. **(Does)**

....

7. Yes, he likes playing music. **Does)**

....

8. She has some money

Does...?

9. No, they don't drink tea. **(Do)**

....

10- He plays football. **(not)**

....

11- I listen to music. **(not)**

....

12- She doesn't come to school late. **(never)**

....

13- She goes to work by bus (put always)

....

14- No, I am not a doctor (Are)

....

15-No, I am a teacher (Are)

....

(2) Underline the correct word in brackets:

1- Do you always arrive late? No, I **(am not – don't – doesn't)**

2- I never **(sleeping – sleep – sleeps)** early.

3- She **(doesn't – don't – isn't)** often eat fruit.

4- I **(doesn't – am not – don't)** often drink milk for breakfast.

5- He doesn't **(tide – tidies – tidying)** his room every day.

6- My mother and I sometimes **(play – plays – playing)** milk for breakfast.

7- She **(does – do – did)** the sweeping every day.

8- I play football **(now – every day – yesterday)**

9- She **(is always – always is)** beautiful.

10- They **(comes never – never comes)** late.

2) present continuous tense

Form

am , is , are, + verb + ing

Ex:-

She is playing now.

We are singing at the moment.

Use

- **Actions that are happening at the time of speaking .**

  Ex: I'm eating cakes now .

  She is playing volleyball at the moment.

- **Temporary situations:**

  Ex: I'm staying with my aunt this week.

Negative form

am, is , are + not + verb (ing)

Ex: We aren't eating now.

Question form

Am / Is / Are + subject + verb (ing) ?

Ex: Is she doing her homework?

Key words

Now – still – look ! – listen ! – at present – at the moment – today – to night – this – these – right now

State verbs

- We usually use the present simple not the present continuous with state verbs.

Verbs are

hate – have (= possess) – know – like – love – prefer–want– need .

General Revision on
Present continuous tense

(1) Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:

1- He usually watches T.V. **(still)**

……………………………………………………………

They always drink tea. **(now)**

……………………………………………………………

2- She has breakfast everyday . **(at the moment)**

……………………………………………………………

3- He often drinks tea. **(now)**

……………………………………………………………

4- She sings nicely. **(listen)**

……………………………………………………………

5- We are having lunch now . **(I)**

……………………………………………………………

6- I don't do my homework. **(at the moment)**

……………………………………………………………

7- She doesn't cook lunch . **(still)**

……………………………………………………………

8- He is playing football. **(not)**

……………………………………………………………

10- No, he isn't doing his homework. **(Is)**

……………………………………………………………

(2) Find and correct the mistake:

1- He eating sweets now.

....

2- She still watches T.V.

....

3- I do my housework at the moment.

....

4- He doesn't sleeping now.

....

5- She still is doing her homework.

....

6- I am seeing the birds in the sky.

....

(3) Choose the correct word in brackets :-

1- He **(doesn't – can't – isn't)** taking a photo now.
2- I'm **(jump – jumping – jumps)** at the moment.
3- Look !they(**sing – sings – are singing)** nicely.
4- He **(is – can – will)** doing his homework.
5- We **(run – are running – runs)** every day.
6- They are playing chess **(still – now – every day)**
7- Ali and Mido **(are hoping – are hopping – is hopping).**
8- She **(is cleaning still – is still cleaning – still is cleaning)** her room.
9- I'm sorry, **(I don't understand – I'm not understand)** the lesson.
10- Lina **(hate – hates – is hating)** dogs.
11- Bella **(loves – loved – is loving)** milk.
12- Why **(do you look – are you looking)** at me ?

Exercises on Present simple And Present continuous

- ***Rewrite the following sentences :-***

1- She doesn't cook lunch. **(now)**

....

2- I don't do my homework. **(at the moment)**

....

3- Look! Mona is playing tennis. **(every week)**

....

4- He is watching T.V. **(still)**

....

5- Dina is having her lunch now. **(has)**

....

6- Is Emma still working in a bank? **(Does)**

....

7- Yes, the boys are playing football. **(form a question)**

....

8- No, sally doesn't eat popcorn. **(yes)**

....

9- Listen! Mona is shouting. **(always)**

....

10- Dad never smokes. **(doesn't)**

....

11- I'm doing my homework. **(Are)**

....

12- Sally is happy. **(always)**

....

13- The children don't eat fish. **(My child ......)**

....

14- What do you have for lunch? **(usually)**

....

15- Ramy is still cleaning his car. **(I)**

....

Future Simple

Form:

Will + verb (inf.)

Ex: I will have an exam tomorrow

Won't + verb (inf) (negative form)

Ex: I won't go to my uncle next week

(won't – will not)

Use:

(1) Quick decisions

Ex: This is a nice dress, I will buy it

(2) Expectations

Ex: You will be a famous singer one day.

Note:

We also use some verbs to **make predictions**

hope, think, believe, expect, etc..

and with some **expressions** like

I'm afraid, I'm sure, probably ,perhaps.

Keywords:

Tomorrow - The day after tomorrow - In two three days' time – Next week / month / year- today - tonight – Soon

In a little while – in 2030

Question:

Will + S + V. (inf) ….?

Ex: Will they go to club next Friday?

Yes, they will.

No, they won't

Put the verb in the correct form:

1- The manager (be) ……………… here soon.

2- What ………. We (have) …………… for dinner tonight?

3- We (watch) …………….. a nice film on TV tonight.

4- Where ……………….. we (go) ……….. next summer?

5- The guests (reach) ………….. in a few minutes.

6- What time ………….. the team (play) …………… the match tomorrow?

7- Next winter we (spend) ………….. two week in Luxor.

8- No, I (not be) …………….. in Cairo next Friday.

9- …………. you (spend) ………….. the next summer holiday in Alexandria?

10- I'm sure that I (come) ……………..

Rewrite:

1- He sometimes visits us (tomorrow)

....

2- They bought a new computer yesterday (next week)

…………………………………………………………

3- Yes, he'll buy this dress (will ….?)

....

4- She bought a new dress last week (next week)

…………………………………………………………

5- She writes a letter (will)

....

6- They watch a film at the cinema (next Friday)

…………………………………………………………

7- I am famous now (in the future)

…………………………………………………………..

8- Samy will visit his uncle next Friday (when…)

……………………………………………………………

9- Sandy has a new book (tomorrow)

……………………………………………………………

10- Sara (come) with us (soon)

……………………………………………………………

11- Will she arrive on time?

Yes,……………

No, ……………

12- He caught a fish (tomorrow)

……………………………………………………………

13- I'm hungry I (eating – ate – am eating – will eat) my food. (choose)

14- The will go to the cinema tonight (change into negative)

……………………………………………………………

15- They had lunch at the restaurant yesterday (tomorrow)

……………………………………………………………

Be going to

Use:

We use it to talk about things which we have planned or decided to do in the future.

Form:

Sub. + be going to + verb (inf.)

Ex:

- He is going to move to a new city.
- They are going to visit their uncle.
- I am going to leave this house.

Negative:

S + am / is / are + not + going to + V. (inf.)

Ex: He is not going to sell his house.

Question:

Am / Is / Are + S + going to + verb (inf.)?

Ex: Is he going to travel?

Yes, he is

No, he can't

Exercises

Rewrite the following sentence:

1- He wants to swim in the sea (going to)

....

2- They want to visit us tomorrow. (going to)

....

3- She wants to take my book. (going to)

....

4- Look at the sky. It's cloudy. It may rain (going to)

....

5- Yes , I'm going to buy sun block (are)

....

6- He went out for a walk yesterday (tomorrow)

....

7- We are going to take photos (I)

……………………………………………………………

8- No. I'm going to clean my teeth (Are…?)

……………………………………………………………

9- Are you going to send an e-mail? (No, …)

……………………………………………………………

10- He drinks tea after lunch. (going to)

……………………………………………………………

11- No, he is going to put on his coat. (Is)

……………………………………………………………

12- They came to Luxor last week. (Next week)

……………………………………………………………

13- He decides to travel to London next month. (correct the verb)

……………………………………………………………

14- She is going to watch TV. (ask a question)

……………………………………………………………

15- Yes, she's going to finish her homework at nine. (Is)

……………………………………………………………

16- She wants to buy a coat (going to)

……………………………………………………………

17- He's going to wear his new suit. (What)

……………………………………………………………

Will be able to

Will be able to → the future simple of verb can

Form:

S + will be able to + verb (inf.)

Ex:

I will be able to travel abroad when I'm older

Negative

S + won't be able to + verb (inf.)

Ex: I won't be able to ride a bike.

Question

Will + S. + be able to + v (inf)…?

Ex:

Will you be able to ride a bike?

- Yes, I will

- No, I won't

Rewrite the following:

1- I can buy a car next week (use: able)

……………………………………………………..

2- I can go to the cinema by car (use: able)

………………………………………………………..

3- I can help my mother (use: able)

…………………………………………………………

4- He can travel abroad next month (use: able)

…………………………………………………………

5- They can get up early tomorrow (use: able)

……………………………………………………………

Comparative and superlative

Comparative

Use

We use the comparative from of adjectives to compare two people or things.

Form

To form the comparative form of short adjectives, we add (-er) + than.

Old → older than   slow → slower than

- To form the comparative form of long adjectives we use more + adjectives + than.

Wonderful → more wonderful than

Difficult → more difficult than.

Superlative

Use

We use the superlative form of adjectives to compare three or more people for things.

Form

To form superlative form of short adjectives we use (the)+(est)

Old → the oldest   Slow → the slowest

- To form the superlative form of long adjectives we use (the most) + adjective

Wonderful → the most wonderful.

Difficult → the most difficult.

- **As + adj + As / not as + adj + as**

Irregular adjectives

Good	**better than**	**the best**
Bad	**worse than**	**the worst**
Many/much	**………….**	**…………..**
Few	**……………..**	**…………………..**
Little	**……………..**	**…………………**
Far	**……………**	**………………**

Exercise

(1) Complete the table :-

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
Large	……………..	……………..
High	……………..	……………..
Expensive	……………..	……………..
Heavy	……………..	……………..
Thin	……………..	……………..
Beautiful	……………..	……………..
Tall	……………..	……………..

(2) Complete :-

1- Mountain Everest is …………… **(high)** mountain in the world.
2- England is ………… **(cold)** Egypt.
3- The Nile is ………… **(long)** river in the world.
4- The Atlantic Ocean is ……….. **(deep)** the pacific ocean .
5- This car is …………… **(expensive)** their car.

(3) Rewrite :-

1- The train is slower than the plane **(the plane)**

....

2- I have less money than you. **(more)**

....

3- Mice are small animals **(the)**

....

4- Dina ate **(much)** ice cream than Magda. **(correct)**

....

5- Mercedes is more expensive than any other car **(No car)**

....

6- My house is far from the school **(the)**

....

7- Swimming is **(good)** than drawing. **(correct)**

....

8- I am stronger than Ahmed **(weaker)**

....

9- No other player in the team is cleverer than Ali. **(Ali is)**

....

10- Harry is taller than Peter. **(shorter)**

....

11- Mona is the most beautiful girl in the club.

(No other girl in the club)

……………………………………………………………

12- No other stone is more valuable than diamond.

(Diamond is the …..)

……………………………………………………………

13-Hani is the most handsome boy. **(than)**

……………………………………………………………

14-No pupil is as clever as Bassant. **(cleverest)**

……………………………………………………………

15- She is fatter than any girl in the club. **(She is the……)**

……………………………………………………………

(4) choose :-

1- This is the **(more attractive – most attractive – attractive)** girl I have ever seen.

2- The pyramids are **(more – the most – the cost)** wonderful of the seven wonders of the world.

3- An elephant is bigger **(the - than – then)** a horse.

4- My camera is **(cheaper than – cheap – the cheapest)** hers.

5- Shady is **(lazy – lazier – the laziest)** than Samy.

Have to

Use:

To express obligation and necessity

Form:

S + Has to / Have to + v. (inf.)

Ex: You have to study hard.

Negative:

S + don't / doesn't have to + (v)(inf)

Ex: You don't have to go to school on Saturday

Question:

Does / Do + S + have to + v. (inf)…?

Ex: Does he have to go to club?

- Yes, he does
- No, he doesn't

Rewrite the following:

1- She is leaving early (have to)

……………………………………………

2- Yes, they have to visit their uncle (ask a question)

……………………………………………

3- Marina has to finish her homework (change into negative)

……………………………………………

4- Students have books of story (have to)

……………………………………………

5- You have to eat healthy food. (what)

……………………………………………

6- I get up at 6 o'clock (necessity)

……………………………………………

Should – Shouldn't

- **We use should / shouldn't to say what is right or wrong in a particular situation.**
- **Ex:**
  1- You should obey your parents.
  2- You shouldn't talk in class.

- ***Rewrite the following sentences :-***

1- Mike could only swim in the sea. **(in the river)**

....

2- You had better study hard. **(should)**

....

3- My advice to her is to help her mother. **(should)**

....

4- They are playing with matches. **(shouldn't)**

....

5- Listen to your teacher. **(should)**

....

6- They are eating unhealthy food. **(shouldn't)**

....

7- They are eating unhealthy food. **(should)**

....

Might

Might = may be

Might $\xrightarrow{\text{neg.}}$ might not

- I might go to the park
- I might not come to school I'm ill.

Past Simple

Form

We should " d , ed or ied" with regular verbs.

Ex:

- I played tennis yesterday.
- She studied hard for the exam.
- My granddad travelled a lot when he was young.

Irregular verbs

Examples:

Am, is, are → was, were
Has, have → had
Do, does → did

Use

An action that started and finished in the past.

- I phoned Maria yesterday.

past habits :My grand dad traveled a lot when he was young.

Negative form

Did + verb (inf)…….?

Ex: She didn't do her homework.

Question form

Did + subject + verb (inf)….. ?

Ex: Did you see Maria last night?

Key words

Yesterday – ago – last – in the past - in 1970 –
Once upon a time.

Used to + verb (inf)

- We use used to talk about past habits or situations and states that were true in the past but are not true now.

Ex: I used to get up early when I was a student.

Negative form

- **Put did + not + verb (inf)**

Ex: We didn't use to go out very often.

General Revision on
Past simple

1) Rewrite :-

1- They are doing their H.W. now **(an hour ago)**

....

2- The customer paid the bill. **(Did)**

....

3- They always come late. **(yesterday)**

....

4- Look! the baby is crying **(last night)**

....

5- The teacher is leaving the class now **(5 minutes ago)**

....

6- She writes her friend a letter **(last week)**

....

7- Mona is sick **(an hours ago)**

....

8- Mother bakes a cake every day. **(2 hours ago)**

....

9- Maria is studying Math now . **(last night)**

....

10- I always brush my teeth. **(this morning)**

……………………………………………………………………

11-Yes,I went to club. **(Did)**

……………………………………………………………………..

12-No, they didn't travel to Cairo. **(Did)**

……………………………………………………………………

13-Did you go far for a swim? **(yes,….. - No, ………)**

……………………………………………………………………

14- My grand dad used to live in London. **(not)**

……………………………………………………………………

15- I went swimming when I was five

I used to ……………………….

16 – It was my habit to go cycling

I ……………………….

(2) Choose :-

1- Did you **(bought – buy – to buy)** new clothes last week?

2- Ramy**(doesn't – didn't – isn't)** sell his camera last week.

3- Ali **(moves – moved - will move)** the table an hour ago.

4- Did he run fast? Yes, he **(run – ruined – ran)**

5- In 2002, they **(are – were – can)** in London.

6- He **(builds – built – builder)** a shed for his pet dog yesterday.

7- I used to **(play – plays – playing)** tennis when I was young.

(3) Find the mistake:-

1- I don't talk to him yesterday.

....

2- We aren't have a test last Thursday.

....

3- Did you buy a new dress?

Yes, she buy a new dress.

....

4- I studying for the exam last night.

....

5- Ramy take his the brother to the zoo yesterday.

....

6- My sister is dusting the flat yesterday.

....

7- Sama mops the floor last night.

....

Verb to be (past)

He	She	It	→	Was
They	We	You	→	Were

I ⟶ was

Examples:

I was at the park yesterday.

We were happy at the party.

Was it a spider monkey? (Question)

No it wasn't (negative)

Exercise:

1) Yes, I was a doctor long ago (make a question)

....

2) She weren't her yesterday (correct the mistake)

....

3) The spider monkey was small (Ask a question)

....

4) Was it a fennec fox?

Yes ....

No ....

5)She .... a kind girl (Complete)

The present perfect tense

Use:

a) To talk about actions or states that started in the past and are still happening or exist.

Ex: How long have human beings lived on earth?

b) To talk about actions that have just finished.

Ex: I've just found a really good website about astronomy

c) To talk about actions that happened in the past but have results that affect the present.

Ex: Mona has washed her hair and it's still wet.

Time expressions:

Already, ever, just, never , yet , since, for

Form:

Has	
	+ p.p.
Have	

Ex: 1- Emmy has ridden a bike.

2- I have already collected the eggs.

Note: (have been): When someone went somewhere and has returned.

(have gone): When someone went somewhere and hasn't returned here.

*** Negative:**

Hasn't	
	+ p.p.
Haven't	

1) I haven't cooked the lunch yet.
2) But I have never ridden a horse.
3) She hasn't bought a camera.

*** Interrogative:**

Has
+ sub. + p.p.
Have

Ex: Have you ever seen a cow?

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

We use (How long) to make a question

Ex: 1- How long have you stayed in Alexandria?

I have stayed in Alex for ten days.

Notes:

1) "ever": We can use it in questions to ask about things that have happened up to now.

Ex: Have you ever been to Paris? "Yet"

2) "Yet": With negative and questions it comes at the end of the sentence.

Ex: I haven't cleaned my room yet.

3) Since	for
- 2 o'clock	- 2 minutes
- April	- a week
- 2011	- there months
- this morning	- five years
- child hood	- a long time
- last week	- ages
- yesterday	

Ex: 1- He has studied since five o'clock

2- They have eaten for one hour.

* **Rewrite the following sentences:**

1- She has never traveled to Luxor. (ever)

....

2- Have you ever hunted a lion? (never)

....

3- He has already eaten his lunch. (yet)

....

4- No, they haven't studied English yet. (have…)

....

5- She drank her milk. (already)

....

6-Ramy writes a letter to his friend. (just)

....

7-She has never went to the forest. (correct)

....

8-He doesn't visited his uncle yet. (correct)

....

9-He has played tennis since 6 o'clock (for)

....

10-She has cleaned the house for an hour. (since)

....

11-They have played football since yesterday. (How long)

....

12-Ramy hasn't has his breakfast yet. (just)

....

Past simple VS present perfect

1) Past simple:

Things that started and finished in the past

Ex: I broke the window as hour ago.

*** Key words:**

Yesterday – last (night) – ago – in 2008 – in the past

2) Present perfect:

An action happened in the past but has a result which affects the present.

Ex: 1- I've worked for ten hours, so now I'm tired.

2- My arm has hurt for a week.

*** Key words:**

Ever – never – already – just – for –since – yet

*** Choose the correct words in brackets:**

1- He (has – was – is) done his H.W since 2 o'clock.
2- Salma (has never – never does – never did) bought.
3- No, Manal (doesn't – wasn't – didn't) phone Samy yesterday.
4- (Has she ever – Has she never – Does she) traveled to USA?
5- Yesterday, he (goes – will go – went) to the park.
6- We (have ever – has never – have never) bought any rain coats.
7- He (has bought – bought – buys) a lovely sweater last Monday.
8- Mum (already went – has already gone – already gone) to work.
9- I (didn't – don't – haven't) finished my H.W. yet.
10- Magy (can – has – did) never cleaned the kitchen.

*** Rewrite the following sentences:**

1- Heba rides her bike everyday. (an hour ago)

....

2- Ramy wrote a letter to his friend yesterday. (has)

....

3- Yes, I went to the circus. (Did)

....

4- They have eaten some fruit. (an hour ago)

....

5- Did she wrote her friend a letter? (correct)

....

6- Have they rode this bikes yet? (correct)

....

7- I tidied my room. (just)

....

8- We have never gone to work late. (didn't)

....